

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Received up to 30th November, 1878.

POLITICAL.

THE *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 23rd November, in an editorial on Afghan politics, remarks:

By the time that this article appears in the next issue of the *Aligarh Gazette*, the Amir will have replied to our *ultimatum*, and the question as to whether there will be war or peace will have been decided. The public opinion is divided regarding the Afghan policy of Lord Lytton. Some men approve it, while others condemn it. The two principal arguments urged by the latter, in support of their opinion, are, *first*—that Afghanistan should form an independent and neutral zone between British and Russian territories in Asia; *secondly*—that the occupation of Afghanistan will weaken our north-west frontier. As regards the first argument, the question which is now before the Government, is not whether Afghanistan should be maintained as an independent State or not, but whether it is advisable to allow Russia to acquire undue influence at Kabul. Any man who has the least sense will answer the question in the negative. Thus

Circulation,
254 copies.

the opponents of Lord Lytton's policy are greatly mistaken. The time has not yet arrived to take the second argument into consideration. When we have defeated the Amir, and he sues for peace, then it will be time to consider what policy will secure our frontier best. The Government seems to have no desire to extend its territories, nor is there any absolute necessity that Afghanistan should be annexed after conquest. There are no doubt some considerations which tempt us to occupy it, *first*, that Afghanistan was subject to the Delhi throne in the time of the Mughals, *secondly*, that the climate of Afghanistan is very pleasant, and will well suit English officers and troops. But there are also considerations equally weighty which tend to dissuade us from annexing it. Under these circumstances we are opposed to its annexation: indeed, we are opposed even to the retention of Jalalabad and Kandahar. To our thinking, Amir Sher Ali should be deposed from the throne, and a new man, in whose loyalty and friendship we have full confidence, placed on the throne. It is this policy, and not that of annexation which is best calculated to secure our object. If we maintain Afghan rule at Kabul, our north-west frontier will not be weakened; our treasury will be saved the cost of maintaining a costly administration in a country which is itself too poor to pay for it, and we shall be spared a great deal of sin which one, who has to rule over a barbarous people, must necessarily commit in order to keep them in check.

The same paper remarks: It is a matter of great satisfaction that a desire is growing in the minds of the chiefs and nobles of India to give some tangible proof of their loyalty to the British throne. While the feudatory chiefs are vying with each other in the present crisis to give a proof of their loyalty, the taluqdars of Oudh are anxious not to be left behind. Accordingly some of the leading taluqdars have asked the secretary to the Association of the Taluqdars of Oudh to convene

a general meeting in order to decide what will be the best way of carrying out their wishes.

The *Mitra Vilas* of the 25th November, in an article headed "A man loses his reason when his end approaches," argues that the haughtiness and insolence of the Amir of Kabul are indicative of the near approach of his ruin.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Urdu Akhbār*, Delhi, of the 24th November, says that the proverb is true that "A friend in need is a friend indeed." The Government of India needs no aid from any native chief in a struggle with the Amir of Kabul. It can alone cope with an enemy ten times as powerful as the Amir. However, the native chiefs, being the faithful adherents of the British throne, have voluntarily offered assistance to the Government. This is a clear proof of their loyalty to the paramount power. First and foremost must be mentioned the name of the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, who has offered the services of ten thousand troops, although he is at present wholly engaged in the management of the famine which is raging in his territories. The States of Bhupal, Patiala, Tonk, Bhawalpur, &c., have also offered to assist the Government with men and money. The Nizam of Haidarabad has also placed his army and treasury at the disposal of the Government. It will be remembered that this is not the first occasion on which the Nizam has offered to aid the Government of India. On several occasions during the late Indian wars his soldiers fought side by side with British soldiers. In fact all feudatory chiefs and princes have manifested their true loyalty at the present crisis. We hope that the Government of India will, in recognition of their loyalty, redress the grievances which some of them are believed to have.

Circulation,
60 copies.

Circulation,
260 copies.

The *Vakili Hindustan* of the 23rd November says:

The Afghan war and When European gentlemen now meet the natives their native friends, the first question that the former generally ask the latter is whether the natives will rebel against the Government in the event of an outbreak of war with Afghanistan. It is surprising that, in spite of the constant proof of the loyalty and adherence of the natives to the Government, the Europeans have no confidence in them. We are glad to say that the feudatory chiefs have given a fresh proof of their loyalty in the present crisis by offering the services of their troops for employment in the coming war. If, in spite of all this, the Government should doubt our loyalty, all we can do is to remain silent and smile at its ignorance. The Musalmans of India, too, have no sympathy for the Afghans, and it is their earnest prayer that the British arms should triumph over the latter. In these circumstances the Government should remove all doubts and fears from its mind, and place an implicit confidence in the loyalty of the natives.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Safir-i-Hind* of the 23rd November publishes the

The question as to whether a *jihad* is lawful against the Government of India.

fatwa or judgment of one Maulvi Muhammad Ali, a *Wahabi*, and an inhabitant of Bopra, Gujranwalla (Panjab), regarding the question whether a *jihad* is lawful against the Government of India. Some Muhammadans told the writer that it was the opinion of some maulvis of the Sunni sect that any Musalman who would join the army of the Amir of Kabul, and perish in fighting against the English Government, would be a martyr, and that those who would fight against the Amir would go to hell, and asked his opinion on the point. He replies that a *jihad* is lawful only when it is undertaken against a country inhabited by infidels who refuse to adopt the Muhammadan faith, or in defence of Islam against a foreign invader. But neither of these conditions exists in the present case. The Amir of Kabul is not a true Musalman,

but a heretic, and, therefore, no Musalman is right in assisting him, because it has been observed by the prophet that any man who assists a heretic is a destroyer or enemy of Islam. The Amir neither acts upon the tenets of the *Quran*, nor cares for the security of the lives and property of his subjects. Oppression, sodomy, and other great crimes prevail in his territories to a great extent. He has rebelled against the Government of India without cause. The Indian Musalmans enjoy every kind of comfort under British rule, and have perfect religious liberty, so that they do not feel that they are subject to a foreign rule. May Heaven always preserve the British rule in India. The British Government is a great friend of Islam. During the time of the late Russo-Turkish war, the Government induced the Musalmans to contribute subscriptions for the relief of the Turks. But the Amir exhibited no sympathy with the Turks. On the contrary, he has now made friends with Russia, the arch-enemy of Islam. In these circumstances any man who assists the Government will be entitled to great gifts in the world to come, while he who assists the Amir will incur divine displeasure.

The *Vrita Dhára* of the 25th November, in regard to the war proclamation of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, remarks that one of the causes which have induced the Government of India to invade Afghanistan, is said to be that the Amir has welcomed the Russian mission. It is also stated in the proclamation that the British Government cannot tolerate the interference of any foreign power in Afghanistan. This statement also clearly refers to Russia. These two statements had better have been omitted from the proclamation. They are indicative of the enmity of the British Government towards Russia, and may be made an excuse by the latter power for declaring war against the Government and espousing the cause of the Amir. However, if it is the object

Circulation,
175 copies.

of the Government to kill two birds with one stone, well and good. If the Government wishes to wage war simultaneously both against the Amir and Russia on the present occasion, the two statements in question cannot be considered useless.

Circulation,
350 copies,

The *Mirât-ul-Hind* of the 15th November, received on the 25th idem, says: Although the natives have still some slight causes of complaint against the Government, and the ventilation of those grievances by the true well-wishers of the country may sometimes be unpleasant to the feelings of the officials; all the intelligent classes of the community are at one in thinking that the continuance of British rule in India is indispensably necessary for the peace and prosperity of the country. The natives have not yet the essential ability to conduct the administration of the country, nor are they likely to acquire it for the next one or two centuries. When any external difficulties menace the peace of our country, it is both our duty and interest not to allow our evil love of revolution to get the upper hand of our reason. Since the Kabul difficulty has arisen, we are glad to say that the *Pioneer*, or any other of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries, has had no occasion to find fault with the tone of any of our native contemporaries. This is another fresh proof of the fact that the Vernacular Press Act is based on a total misconception of facts. In other words, it is intended to meet an imaginary evil which does not exist.

To come to the point. It is now wholly useless to discuss the question regarding the origin of the Kabul difficulty. As regards the prospects of an amicable settlement of present difficulties, our knowledge of the Afghan character, limited as it is, dissuades us from the belief that the Amir will consent to all our demands without striking a blow in defence of his independence. But, at the same time, we are fully convinced that the present Kabul campaign will be considerably easier than that of 1842. In 1842 a complete system of railway and telegraph

did not exist in India as at present, nor was the Panjab under British rule at that time. True, the Afghans have now improved arms in their possession, but no kind of arms can be considered very dreadful when the soldier himself is starving. The rumour regarding Russian support to the Amir is probably utterly unfounded. Russia has not yet recovered from the losses of the late Russo-Turkish war. Moreover, the Czar has emphatically disavowed all intention of rendering direct or indirect aid to the Amir. Some persons contend that the Amir would never have the courage to pick a quarrel with us, if he were not promised help by Russia, but this simply betrays their ignorance of Afghan character. That the Amir should wage war against us without the aid of Russia is not at all surprising. The Afghans are a lawless people. If the Amir is defeated and expelled from his kingdom, he will live by plunder and robbery. If he is taken captive in war, he believes that he will get a pension from us. If Lord Lytton can manage to put off the invasion of Kabul till March or April next, half the army of the Amir is sure to desert him by that time for want of food. May Heaven do so. England has generously offered to share with us the cost of the Kabul campaign, but we, in our present distressed condition, can ill-afford to bear the least addition to our burden. However, if the security of the empire renders war with Afghanistan indispensable, we should willingly pay our share of the cost.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 27th November says: Our brave soldiers have taken three Afghan forts, viz., Kapyang, Ahmad Shama, and Ali Masjid, in thirty hours. It is believed by some persons that the Afghans may have abandoned the forts on some military grounds. But the Amir has only a few strong-holds in his territories. Moreover, Ali Masjid is the key of the Khyber Pass, and Kapyang that of Kurram. Under these circumstances the supposition regarding the voluntary evacuation of the forts by the Afghans is simply preposterous. There was lately too

Circulation,
820 copies.

much talk about the Khyber. It was asserted that a small number of troops might hold a whole army at bay in the Khyber; and, no doubt, the pass is a very difficult one. But our troops have already advanced eight miles in the pass. Ali Masjid was declared to be very strongly fortified, but the garrison evacuated it after only three hours' fighting. Looking at these first operations of the campaign, we hope that the war will soon come to a successful end, and that our Viceroy will be raised to the dignity of an Earl in recognition of his services. The war proclamation, addressed by Lord Lytton to the Amir and his subjects, is deserving of high praise. His Lordship observes that the Amir obtained great benefits from the British Government, which enabled him to strengthen his rule. We assisted him with money and arms for many years. It was by our aid that he was able to consolidate his kingdom. We also promised to protect his dominions from foreign invasion. In fact, he is indebted to us for all his present greatness and strength, and even for his very throne. But he has proved ungrateful. He has foolishly mistaken our forbearance for weakness. The Viceroy has also stated in the proclamation that the British Government has no quarrel with the *sardars* and subjects of the Amir, nor does it desire one. This is just what we had anticipated. It will be remembered that we have repeatedly declared that the Amir alone is responsible for his hostile attitude towards the Government, and that the people are entirely free from blame. The Afghan people should remember that Afghanistan now belongs to us, and not to Amir Sher Ali. He may be considered to have been deposed from the throne on the very day that he refused to receive our mission. The Afghans should congratulate themselves on their good luck that they are about to be freed from the tyranny and oppression of the Amir, and to be placed under the benign rule of the English. The Government will always respect their rights and privileges, and endeavour to improve their material and moral condition.

The *Qaisar-ul-Akhbar* of the 24th November says: Rumour is afloat that the Government has prohibited the publication of the news of the war.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The prohibition of the publication of the news of the war, but it seems to be wholly unfounded. The Government has yet made no such prohibition, nor is it advisable to do so. India is deeply interested in the Afghan war, and, therefore, if authentic intelligence is not placed at the disposal of the public, the press will take to news-mongering, which is mischievous. However, if it is thought advisable, on political ground, not to allow full liberty to the correspondents of newspapers on the frontier, the Government should supply full and authentic intelligence to the editors through the Press Commissioner.

The *Naiyari Azam* of the 21st November republishes an extract from the *Tarjuman-i-Shargh*, a newspaper published in Urdu at Constantinople, of the 18th *Shawâl* (15th October), regarding the future foreign policy of Turkey. The writer says: In regard to the question as to what should be our policy for the future, some of our countrymen contend that we should renounce our alliance with England, which left us to shift for ourselves during the late war with Russia; that we should make friends with Russia, which is heartily anxious for our friendship; and that the Porte and the Russian power should partition Eastern Europe and Southern Asia among themselves. Others are opposed to this view. They say that it is simply impossible that Russia, who is our hereditary enemy, can be a true friend. But it should be observed that, whether we enter into an alliance with Russia or England, we are sure to suffer. Whenever there is a quarrel between the two powers, our country will be the scene of war, and we shall have to receive the first shot of the enemy. If we foolishly persist in following the policy which we adopted after the Crimean war, i.e., if we do not look to our own interests, but allow ourselves to be used as a cat's-paw by

Circulation,
96 copies.

others, we shall one day be reduced to the same state as that (which Heaven forbid) in which Afghanistan and Persia are. England is advancing to the north through the Indian ports, Aden, Suez, and Cyprus, while, on the contrary, Russia is making her way to the south through Montenegro, Servia, Bulgaria, Bataum, Kars, and Afghanistan; and the two powers are already thinking where they should encounter each other. We stand between them. It is, therefore, incumbent upon us to adopt a wise policy for our safety. We for one are opposed to an alliance with Russia, because in that case we would be digging our grave with our own hands. But, at the same time, we do not concur with those men who are of opinion that we should throw ourselves into the arms of England, as a child does into those of her mother, without fear or anxiety. We should consider England as a powerful sword which we should use against Russia, but we should be very careful in using that sword, otherwise it will wound ourselves, because it is a kind of magnetised iron which has absorbed even the Indian steel.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Koh-i-Nér* of the 23rd November publishes an article

Circulation,
540 copies.

The oppression of Hindus by the State of Tonk.

communicated by a correspondent regarding the disabilities under which the Hindus labor in Tonk. The writer, speaking from personal experience, extending over a period of five years, says that the Hindus have no religious liberty in Tonk. They are not permitted to build new temples, nor to repair old ones. *Jagirs*, formerly granted to Hindus, have been confiscated. The Hindu zamindars have to pay higher land revenue than the Musalmans. Likewise higher taxes are exacted from Hindu traders and merchants than from Muhammadans. Cases of assault by ordinary Musalmans upon the most respectable Hindus are not unfrequent. In fact a Musalman can murder a Hindu with perfect impunity. In every suit in which a Hindu and a Musalman are the contending parties, the Musalman almost always wins the case. In all disputes among the Hindus themselves, justice is sold to

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the highest bidder. The evidence of a Musalman carries more weight than that of a Hindu in a court of justice. Religious disputes among the Hindus are decided according to the Muhammadan and not according to the Hindu law. If a Hindu woman becomes a convert to Islam, and claims a share of the inheritance with her brothers, the court entertains the suit and allows her a share in accordance with the so-called provisions of the Muhammadan law. If a Hindu litigant is ordered by the court to take an oath, he is obliged to take the oath at a Muhammadan mosque. Marriage or religious processions of the Hindus have to stop all music when passing a Muhammadan mosque.

The *Benares Akhbār* of the 21st November states that Maharaja Sindhia is at present bent on retrenchment, and has already dismissed about eight or nine hundred servants.

Circulation,
77 copies.

The same paper, among other items of news regarding Nipal, says that it is rumoured that the Government of India has ordered the Resident at Nipal to ask for the services of ten thousand troops from the Maharaja.

Retrenchment of expenditure by Maharaja Sindhia.

Request for aid to the Maharaja of Nipal by the Government.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Mirāt-ul-Hind* of the 15th November, received on the 25th idem, in regard to the article headed "The Bankruptcy of India," contributed to the October number of the *Nineteenth Century*, by Mr. H. M. Hyndman, Barrister-at-Law, praises Mr. Hyndman for his ability. Although Mr. Hyndman, says the *Mirāt-ul-Hind*, has not visited India, his knowledge of Indian affairs is much greater than our own. The *Mirāt-ul-Hind* then very briefly refers to the contents of the article, and especially quotes the following remarks made by Mr. Hyndman on the question—what has become of the wealth of India?

The bankruptcy of India.

Circulation,
350 copies.

"The cultivators clearly have not got it, for they, as is generally admitted, can scarcely support the pressure of the present taxation, and over large tracts they are so miserably destitute that they come upon the Government relief works at the very commencement of the slightest scarcity. There are no beautiful tombs or temples to point to, as in former ages, on which the savings of the population might have been lavished, nor are public works of general utility now built to any extent by private individuals. Indian investments are almost unknown. Barely a fraction of the enormous debt of 220,000,000£ is held by the natives; the capital for the rail roads and irrigation works has all been borrowed in England.....Indian capital, if it is accumulating, acts very differently from capital elsewhere, seeing that it certainly does not compete to any extent for the most remunerative employment, and thus lower the interest on loans in the great industry of the country, tillage of the soil."

EDUCATION.

Circulation,
44 copies.

The *Arya Mitra* of the 29th November states that the

The grant of duplicate entrance certificates to students by the Calcutta University.

Calcutta University has ruled that, if any student, who has passed the entrance examination, loses his certificate, he can get another certificate

from the registrar of the university on the payment of a fee of Rs. 10. This is no doubt a very good ruling. But it would be much better if no fee were exacted.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
135 copies.

The *Agra Akhbār* of the 21st November complains of the

The Agra Muhammadan committee for the management of religious endowments.

mismanagement of religious endowments of Agra by the local Muhammadan committee. The committee has allowed the cantonment magistrate of Agra to occupy a tract of land belonging to the Jāma' Masjid without a protest. Had it brought the matter to the notice of the Government, the Government would have undoubtedly accorded an

impartial hearing. The Government, far from being selfish and trying to usurp other people's property, is entitled to our gratitude for the generous and liberal treatment, which it accords to us in all religious matters. The committee spends thousands of rupees on the support of a school from which no good possibly can accrue.

The *Arya Mittra* of the 29th November, in its local news column, states that the municipal committee of Benares has, at the meeting held on the 12th November, decided to free the city from apes which have of late become a great pest to the public. It is the object of the committee to entrap these mischievous animals, and transport them to the Ohakia forest, for which the Benares community ought to be very thankful to it. But there is one more complaint to which the attention of the municipal committee should be immediately directed. The streets and thoroughfares, frequented by European officers, are always kept clean, but the rest are in a very uncleanly and filthy state.

Circulation,
44 copies.

The *Berar Samāchār*, Akola, of the 24th November, says that the province of Berar, being far behind the other provinces in point of education and general progress, the people do not know how to make a proper use of their charity. The district authorities would do well to appeal to the charity and public spirit of rich classes, as occasions arise. The municipal committee of Akola desired to erect a fountain at the Townhall and began the work last year. But the committee could not provide funds enough for the completion of the work, and therefore it has remained unfinished for several months. Mr. Dastur Bahmanji lately pointed out the cause of the non-completion of the work to Babu Sakha Ram Deshmukh, and the Babu has liberally offered Rs. 700 for the purpose. It was also at the instance of Mr. Bahmanji that Rao Sahib Kukaji Patel contributed Rs. 5,000 for the con-

Circulation,
250 copies.

The grant of donations
by rich persons in Berar
for charitable purposes.

struction of a tank at Shegaon. We hope that Mr. Bahmanji will also try to induce some rich person of Akola to provide a sufficient supply of water for the people, and also to contribute for the support of the library and female schools.

Circulation,
275 copies.

A correspondent of the *Kavivachan Sudha* of the 25th

The outbreak of fire in the house of a native gentleman at Naini Tal on the 9th November.

November, writing from Naini Tal, states that a two-storied house, belonging to a native gentleman, took fire at night on the 9th November, and was entirely burnt. But for the careful and energetic management of Captain Reade, assistant commissioner, the whole bazar would have been burnt. As soon as he received notice of the outbreak of fire, he sent for a number of British soldiers who were able to extinguish the fire in about two hours. Fortunately there was no strong wind at the time. Before the arrival of the British soldiers some native youths also rendered important services in extinguishing the fire and received some injuries. The Government should grant some substantial reward to all those persons who took part in extinguishing the fire. No man should be allowed to keep any combustible article in the bazar.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1 <i>Asiatic Pioneer</i>	... Lahore	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Faqir Muhammad,	Novr. 25th	1878.	...
2 <i>Agra Akhbar</i>	... Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Khawaja Usaf Ali,	" 31st	Novr. 28th	575 copies.
3 <i>Akhbar-i-Islam</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	" 23rd	" 26th	135 "
4 <i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Mokand Ram	" 27th	" 29th	90 "
5 <i>Akhbar-i-Tamannadi</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	" 24th	" 27th	1,050 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
6 <i>Akhbar-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Sayyid Fakhr-ud-din	" "	" 29th	152 copies.
7 <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette</i>	... Aligarh	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Hon'ble Sayyid Ahmad Khan, Bahadur, C. S. I.	" 23rd & 26th,	" 25th & 28th, respectively.	106 "
8 <i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	Chandan Lal	" 23rd	" 26th	254 copies (including 40 copies taken by Govt.)
9 <i>Anwar-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fateh Muhammad,	" 24th	" 29th	135 copies.
10 <i>Arya Mitra</i>	... Benares	Hindi	Ditto	Babu Bhut Nath	" 29th	" 25th	100 "
11 <i>Ashraf-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Delhi	Urdu	Tri-monthly	Mirza Khan	" 31st	" 30th	44 "
12 <i>Benares Akhbar</i>	... Benares	Hindi	Weekly	Bishwa Nath Bhut,	" "	" 25th	100 "
13 <i>Barar Mitra</i>	... Ellichpur,	Marathi	Ditto	Eknath Sakhs Ram,	" 19th & 26th,	" 24th	77 "
14 <i>Barar Samachar</i>	... Akola	Ditto	Ditto	Khande Rao Balaji,	" 24th	" 24th & 29th, respectively.	...
15 <i>Bharat Bandha</i>	... Aligarh	Hindi Eng-lish.	Ditto	Tota Ram	" 22nd	" 26th	250 "
16 <i>Dabdehak Qasiri</i>	... Bareilly	Urdu	Ditto	Raj Bahadur	" 23rd	" 34th	150 "
					" 23rd	" 36th	136 "

List of papers examined—(continued).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, OR WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
17 <i>Debdabeh Sihendri,</i>	Rampur ...	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Husain Khan.	1878. Novr. 25th	1878. Novr. 27th	430 copies.
18 <i>Dharm Samaj Pat,</i>	Aligarh ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-monthly	Badri Prasad	"	"	579
19 <i>Goelior Gazette</i>	Gwalior ...	Ditto	Weekly	"	"	"	"
20 <i>Jaipur Akhbar</i>	Jaipur ...	Urdu	Ditto	Najaf Khan	"	"	125
21 <i>Jalwaak Tar</i>	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto	Raj Ganeshi Lal	"	"	100
22 <i>Karnamak</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	"	"	275
23 <i>Kavi Vachan Sudha,</i>	Benares ..	Hindi	Ditto	Chintamani Sarma,	"	"	275
24 <i>Kheir Khoosh-i-Alem,</i>	Delhi ...	Urdu	Ditto	Sayyid Mir Hasan,	"	"	135
25 <i>Koh-i-Nar</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto	Jawwad Ali	"	"	540 copies (including 60 copies taken by Govt.)
26 <i>Lauh-i-Mahfat</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Mehndi Hussain Khan.	"	"	90 copies.
27 <i>Lawrence Gazette</i>	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto	Sayyid Jamiluddin.	"	"	350
28 <i>Lytton Gazette</i>	Delhi ...	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	"	"	"	89
29 <i>Mahad Akhbar</i>	Indore ...	Marathi	Weekly	Ram Krishna Hari,	"	"	225
30 <i>Marwar Gazette</i>	Jodhpur ...	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	Madho Prasad	"	"	110
31 <i>Mashir-i-Quisar</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam-Muhammad Khan.	"	"	215
32 <i>Meerut Gazette</i>	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	"	"	60
33 <i>Mihir-i-Darakhshdan,</i>	Delhi ...	Ditto	Tri-monthly	"	"	"	200
34 <i>Mirdul-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Monthly	Kishn Narain	"	"	350

33. *Mikr-i-Darakhshān*, Delhi ...
34. *Mir'at-i-Hind* ... Lucknow, ...
35. *Mitra Bīd* ...
36. *Mub-i-Hind* ...
37. *Mulla-i-Nār* ...
38. *Nair-i-Asan* ...
39. *Nairang Mazān* ...
40. *Najm-ul-Akhdar* ...
41. *Nar-i-Afshar* ...
42. *Nar-ul-Anwar* ...
43. *Nur-ul-Akhdar* ...
44. *Nur-ul-Islām* ...
45. *Oudh Akhdar* ...
46. *Oudh Punch* ...
47. *Panj-i-Akhdar* ...
48. *Panj-i-Punch* ...
49. *Patiala Akhdar* ...
50. *Prasad Sindhi* ...
51. *Prince of Wales' Gazette* ...
52. *Qasr-i-Akhdar* ...
53. *Raj-i-Asan* ...
54. *Rohilkhand Akhdar* ...
55. *Sadiq-ul-Akhdar* ...
56. *Safir-i-Bukhad* ...
57. *Safir-i-Hind* ...
58. *Shah-i-Tar* ...
59. *Sohail Hind* ...

	Lahore	Hindi	Urdu	Weekly	Mokand Ram Sayyid Jamil-ud-din.	25th For the 4th week of October.	26th	27th	150
35. <i>Mitra Bīd</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Nabi Bakhsh	Novr. 26th	26th	27th	100
36. <i>Mub-i-Hind</i>	Cawnpore, Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Amjid Ali	Novr. 26th	26th	27th	40
37. <i>Mulla-i-Nār</i>	Muttra	Ditto	Ditto	Monthly	Meva Ram	For the month of November.	26th	27th	96
38. <i>Nair-i-Asan</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Daily	Muhammad Hayat	Novr. 22nd to 28th	26th	27th	152
39. <i>Nairang Mazān</i>	Ludhiana, Cawnpore, Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Rev. A. P. Kelso	Novr. 28th	26th	27th	350
40. <i>Najm-ul-Akhdar</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub	Novr. 28th	26th	27th	415
41. <i>Nar-i-Afshar</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Shin Prasad	Novr. 28th	26th	27th	450
42. <i>Nar-ul-Anwar</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Daily	Shin Prasad	Novr. 28th	26th	27th	125
43. <i>Nur-ul-Akhdar</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Daily	Shin Prasad	Novr. 28th	26th	27th	50
44. <i>Nur-ul-Islām</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Daily	Shin Prasad	Novr. 28th	26th	27th	820
45. <i>Oudh Akhdar</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Daily	Shin Prasad	Novr. 28th	26th	27th	820
46. <i>Oudh Punch</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	Novr. 28th	26th	27th	400
47. <i>Panj-i-Akhdar</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fateh-ud-din	Novr. 28th	26th	27th	300
48. <i>Panj-i-Punch</i>	Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Shikhi Kesh	Novr. 28th	26th	27th	300
49. <i>Patiala Akhdar</i>	Umruti	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Kahvant Gobind Sa	Novr. 28th	26th	27th	240
50. <i>Prasad Sindhi</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Raj Ganesh Lal	Novr. 28th	26th	27th	155
51. <i>Prince of Wales' Gazette</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Siraj-ud-din Ahmad	Novr. 28th	26th	27th	50
52. <i>Qasr-i-Akhdar</i>	Allahabad, Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Divan Chand	Novr. 28th	26th	27th	150
53. <i>Raj-i-Asan</i>	Morebad	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Harnam Sarup	Novr. 28th	26th	27th	600
54. <i>Rohilkhand Akhdar</i>	Bhawalpur	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Lal Singh	Novr. 28th	26th	27th	195
55. <i>Sadiq-ul-Akhdar</i>	Muzaffar-nagar.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rao Amar Singh	Novr. 28th	26th	27th	160
56. <i>Safir-i-Bukhad</i>	Amritsar, Cawnpore, Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Haider Ali	Novr. 28th	26th	27th	100
57. <i>Safir-i-Hind</i>	Amritsar, Cawnpore, Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Kanta Prasad	Novr. 28th	26th	27th	300
58. <i>Shah-i-Tar</i>	Amritsar, Cawnpore, Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Kanta Prasad	Novr. 28th	26th	27th	375
59. <i>Sohail Hind</i>	Amritsar, Cawnpore, Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Kanta Prasad	Novr. 28th	26th	27th	145

